



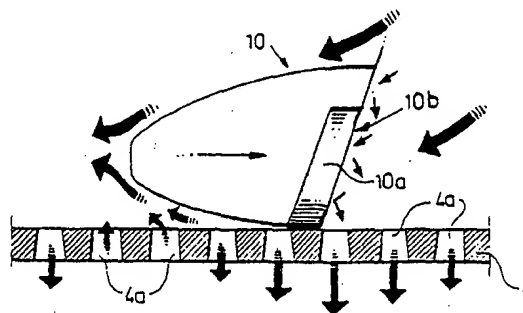
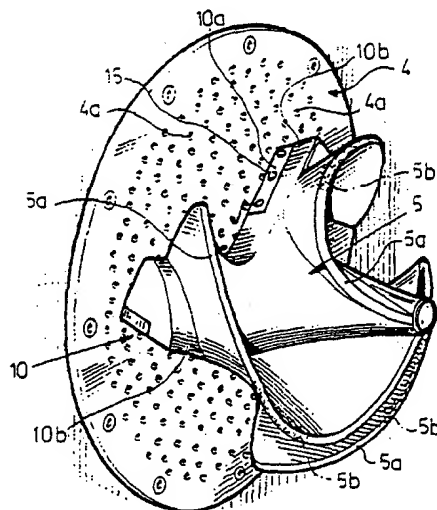
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(54) Title: A PULPING APPARATUS

(57) Abstract

A pulper comprises a rotor (5) mounted in a tub adjacent to a screening plate (4) having holes (4a). The rotor (5) includes helical vanes (5a) whose diameter decreases towards the outer end of the rotor. The rotor vanes (5a) carry in the vicinity of the screening plate a radially and outwardly projecting shoulder-like element (10) having a leading surface (10b) which is generally flat and inclined relative to the screening plate (4) at an angle of 55°-85°, and a trailing part having a reversed wing-profile shape as seen in the direction of rotation. The element forms a pressure-generating and subpressure-generating means which exerts an alternating effect on the pulp as the rotor rotates, therewith counteracting clogging of the holes (4a) in the screening plate. The shoulder-like element (10) may comprise a completely or partially separate element in relation to the rotor, and may be detachable therefrom and replaceable, and also optionally reversible.



A PULPING APPARATUS

FIELD OF INVENTION

5

The present invention relates to a pulping apparatus of the kind defined in the preamble of Claim 1.

Such pulping apparatus that include a rotor which is
10 mounted adjacent to a perforated screening plate and which includes helical blades or vanes and whose outer end decreases in diameter are adapted to operate at high pulp concentrations and low apparatus power inputs. In the case of known pulping apparatus, the consistency of the pulps
15 may vary between 3-10% or more, depending on the material concerned and also depending on whether the pulping apparatus operates continuously or batch-wise.

Paper and pulp stock are essentially pulped by the internal
20 friction generated in the pulp flow at high concentrations. It is therefore essential to provide effective circulation even at high concentrations.

The spacing between rotor and screening plate may be about
25 1 mm. In the case of paper qualities that are very difficult to pulp, the pulper may include a bedplate mounted around the periphery of the rotor. The spacing between rotor and bedplate may also be about 1 mm.

30 Pulpers that include screening plates may be constructed as S-type units and may include generally horizontally or vertically aligned rotors.

35

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

SE-C 189584 (Grubbens & Co) describes a known pulper of the aforesaid kind.

5

US-A 4,607,802 (Lamort) describes a similar pulper where the rotor shaft carries helical vanes that extend radially from the attachment part of said shaft.

10 EP-A2 0117716 (The Black Clawson Company) describes a pulper in which the end of the rotor has a conically narrowing part at the attachment part of said rotor.

DE-C 3 149 135 (Sulzer-Escher-Wyss) describes a pulper
15 whose rotor has outwardly projecting arms that move along the screening plate so as to keep the plate clean.

GB-A 2 113 570 (Beloit) describes a pulper whose rotor is provided with detachable defibration plates that move over
20 a screening plate.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The object of the invention is to provide for use with
25 pulping apparatus a rotor that will function more effectively than those rotors known hitherto and that will pulp effectively paper qualities that are not readily pulped, such as pulp that contains large quantities of recycled paper in high concentrations, and wet-strong paper qualities
30 ties respectively, and which will generate a larger pulp flow across the screening plate than earlier known rotors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 These and other objects of the invention are achieved with an inventive pulper of the kind described above and having

the characteristic features set forth in the characterising clause of Claim 1.

5 The pressure-generating and subpressure-generating element provided at the end of the rotator located adjacent the screening plate subjects the pulp to an intensive alternating action. The rotor will thereby pulp not-readily pulped paper qualities more quickly than the rotors of hitherto known pulpers. The inventive rotor is thus able to pulp
10 successfully even wet-strong qualities of high concentration. The inventive rotor also enables higher pulp concentrations to pass through the holes in the screening plate and therewith permit a greater flow of pulp to pass across the screening plate than was hitherto considered possible.

15 The rotor also facilitates a pumping effect, since it normally generates an overpressure on the screening side of the plate.

20 As a result of the hydrodynamic design of the rotor and the pressure and subpressure generating element, the pulp is subjected to an alternating action as the rotor rotates, with the wing-profile shape of said element counteracting plugging of the holes in the screening plate, since the
25 holes are throughpassed by pulp stock in both directions.

This action will be most pronounced when said element has the form of a radially and outwardly projecting shoulder-like element that has a generally flat leading surface in
30 the direction of rotation of the rotor and that is inclined relative to the screening plate.

The surface will normally be inclined at an angle that varies between 55° and 85°. The best effect is normally
35 obtained with an angle of about 75°.

The leading surface of said element is suitably provided with a hard coating, for instance a coating of stellite.

The pressure-generating and subpressure-generating element
5 may be formed integrally with the rotor, wherewith those parts of the rotor that are particularly subjected to wear are provided with a coating of the aforesaid kind.

According to the invention, should the element become worn,
10 any worn part can be repaired by machining or grinding said part and thereafter fitting a new part, e.g. screwing-on a new part, which will also be conveniently provided with a covering of the aforesaid kind and which, in turn, can be replaced when it becomes worn. This separate part may be
15 both reversible and replaceable in order to enhance its use possibilities.

It also lies within the scope of the invention to provide the pressure-generating and subpressure-generating element
20 with a detachable and replaceable part initially, optionally a reversible wear part of the aforesaid nature.

The inventive rotor may also be adapted to co-act with a bedplate on the screening plate.

25 Further characteristic features of an inventive pulper and advantages afforded thereby will be evident from the following description of a preferred embodiment of the invention, made with reference to the accompanying drawings.
30

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a partially cut-away perspective view of a
35 pulper, often designated an "horizontal L-pulper", that

includes an S-type rotor fitted adjacent to a screening plate in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 illustrates in perspective and in larger scale the
5 screening plate and rotor of the pulper shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a schematic flow diagramme which includes a section taken perpendicularly to the screening plate and which illustrates the winged pressure-generating and
10 subpressure-generating element, and also shows the flow paths generated by said element such as to prevent clogging of the holes in the screening plate.

Fig. 4 is an end view of the rotor belonging to the pulper
15 shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The pulper illustrated in Fig. 1 is a so-called horizontal
20 L-pulper designed for continuous operation. The pulper tub is identified by the reference numeral 2 and the S-type rotor unit that includes an horizontal rotor shaft is identified by reference numeral 3.

25 The main parts of the rotor unit consist of a perforated screening plate 4 and a rotor 5 that has helical vanes. The rotor shaft extends through the screening plate and the diameter of the rotor decreases towards the end of the rotor spaced from said plate. The rotor is driven by a
30 motor 6, via a V-belt and drive pulley 8. Alternatively, a gear box can be used.

The rotor 5 is designed to work at pulp concentrations as high as 16% or more, although it may, of course, also be
35 used successfully at lower pulp concentrations. The rotor is able to rotate at speeds of between 100-700 rpm or

higher. Although not shown, the drive motor 6 is suitably thyristor controlled to this end, so as to be able to rotate at optimum speeds in each individual case. The pulper as a whole may operate continuously or batch-wise.

5

Paper and pulp stock is mainly pulped as a result of the internal friction that is generated in the pulp flow at high concentrations. It is therefore important to obtain effective circulation even at high pulp concentrations.

10

A pulper unit of S-design implies that the screening plate is mounted adjacent the rotor, with the distance between rotor and screening plate being about 1 mm.

- 15 In the case of paper qualities that are very difficult to pulp, the S-unit may be provided with bedplates (not shown) fitted around the periphery of the rotor. The distance between rotor and bedplates may also suitably be about 1 mm. In practice, the number of bedplates used may vary
- 20 from four to twelve, or more.

As will be best seen from Figs. 2-4, the end of the rotor 5 located in the vicinity of the screening plate carries three radially projecting pressure-generating and sub-

25 pressure-generating elements, generally referenced 10. These elements 10 are adapted to exert an alternating action on the pulp as the rotor rotates, so as to reduce clogging of the holes 4a in the screening plate 4. Naturally, the number of elements 10 carried by the rotor may

30 be other than three.

In the case of the illustrated embodiment, the elements 10 have the form of shoulder-like projections 10 extending radially outwards from the rotor. These shoulders or

35 projections 10 have a generally reversed wing-profiled configuration in the direction of rotation of the rotor

with a leading surface 10b that functions to press the pulp down towards and against the screening plate (cf Fig. 3), wherewith the pulp slurry is pressed out through the openings in the screening plate. As opposed to the pressure that prevails on the leading edge 10b, there is created on the trailing side of said shoulder or element 10 a sub-pressure which functions to suck the pulp in the opposite direction. This alternating effect contributes towards keeping the holes of the screening plate clean; cf the oppositely directed arrows in Fig. 3.

The leading side 10b of respective shoulders or elements 10 is generally planar and is inclined to the screening plate at an angle of about 75°.

The leading surface 10b is provided with a covering of hard material, e.g. stellite.

In the illustrated embodiment, the covered or coated surface 10b is located on a separate part 10a which is detachable in relation to the rotor and which can be replaced and reversed and which is secured to the main part 10 by means of three or four screws 15.

This outer part 10a may originally be an integral part of the shoulder-like and reversed wing-like profiled element 10. When this radially outer part becomes worn, it can be ground or machined to a flat state and a new part 10a then fitted with the aid of screws 15, for instance. This new part 10a may be exchangeable and reversible and provided with a coating or covering 10b of the aforesaid kind. This enables the new part 10a to be replaced should it become worn.

Some parts of the helical vanes 5a of the rotor 5 may be toothed, at 5b, for more effective pulping of the pulp stock.

- 5 The rotor and screening plate combination according to the present invention can also be used with other types of pulpers, such as with horizontal W-pulpers or a vertical pulper.
- 10 The rotor 5 can also be divided such that the pressure-generating and subpressure-generating elements 10 become a separate unit on which the outer end of decreasing diameter, including vanes 5a, is attached roughly as a lid.

CLAIMS

1. A pulper comprising 11 a rotor (5) mounted in a tub
5 (2) adjacent to a perforated screening plate (4) having
holes (4a), wherein the rotor (5) includes helical vanes
(5a) whose diameter decreases towards the outer end of the
rotor , c h a r a c t e r i s e d by one or more radially
and outwardly pressure-generating and subpressure-generat-
10 ing elements (10) joined to the rotor (5) in the region of
its end that lies proximal to the screening plate (4),
wherein said one or more elements function to subject the
pulp to an alternating working action as the rotor rotates,
so as to counteract clogging of the holes (4a) in the
15 screening plate (4), wherein each of said one or more
elements (10) has a leading surface (10b), seen in the
direction of rotation, that presses the pulp down towards
and against the screening plate (4) and therewith force the
pulp slurry through the screening holes (4a), and a
20 trailing narrowing part that has a generally reversed wing-
profile shape, seen in the direction of rotation, such as
to generate on the trailing side of said element or
elements a subpressure that sucks the pulp in the opposite
direction and therewith contributes towards cleaning the
25 holes (4a) in the screening plate.

2. A pulper according to Claim 1, c h a r a c t e -
r i s e d in that said pressure-generating and sub-
pressure-generating element has the form of a shoulder-like
30 element (10) which projects radially out from a rotor vane
and the leading surface (10b) is generally flat and
inclined in relation to the screening plate (4).

3. A pulper according to Claim 2, c h a r a c t e -
r i s e d in that the surface (10b) is inclined relative to
the screening plate (4) at an angle of between 55° and 85°,
preferably about 75°.

5

4. A pulper according to any one of Claims 1-3,
c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that said leading surface
(10b) is provided with a covering or coating of hard
material, e.g. stellite.

10

5. A pulper according to Claim 4, c h a r a c t e -
r i s e d in that the coated or covered surface (10b) is
present on a separate part (10a) that is detachable and
replaceable relative to the rotor (5), and possibly also
15 reversible.

6. A pulper according to any one of Claims 1-5,
c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that parts of the rotor vanes
(5a) are toothed (5b).

20

7. A pulper according to any one of Claims 1-6,
c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the pressure-generating
and subpressure-generating element or elements (10) is/are
a separate unit onto which the outer end of the rotor (5)
25 of decreasing diameter carrying said vanes (5a) can be
fitted generally in the form of a lid.

Fig.1

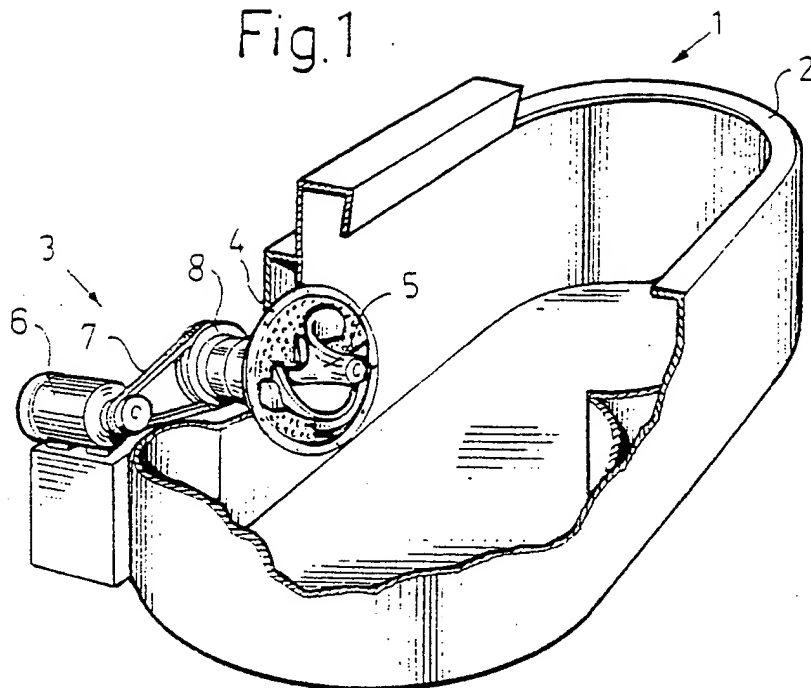


Fig.2

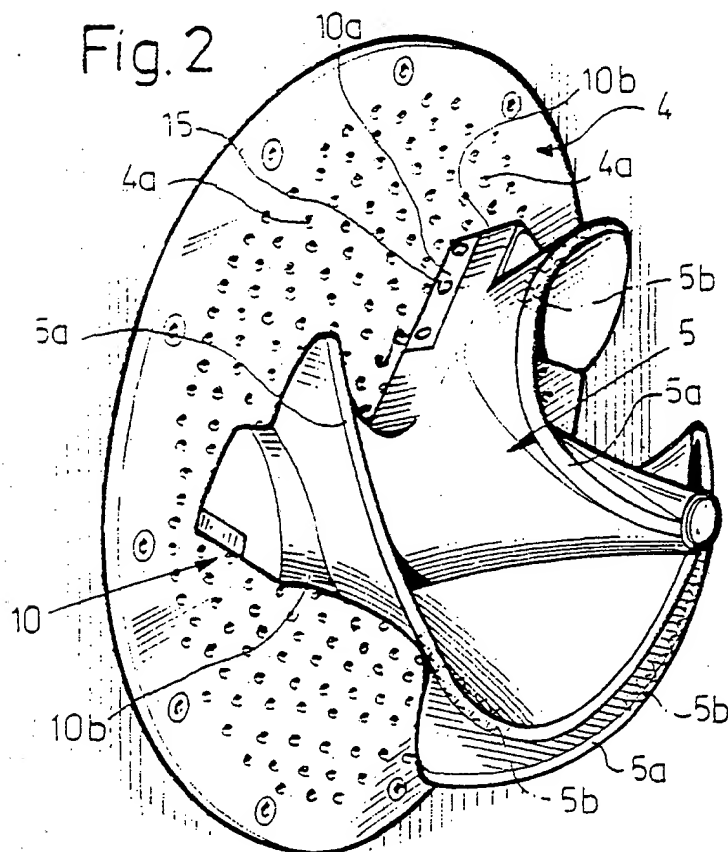


Fig. 3

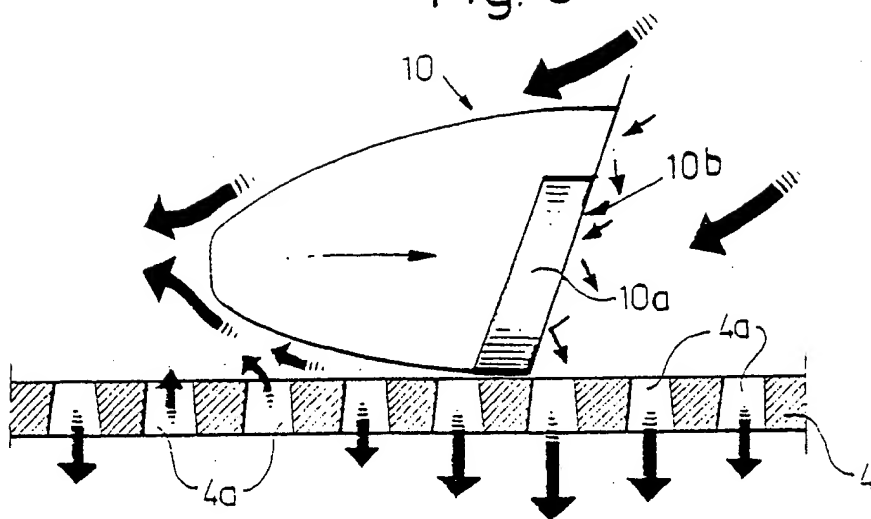
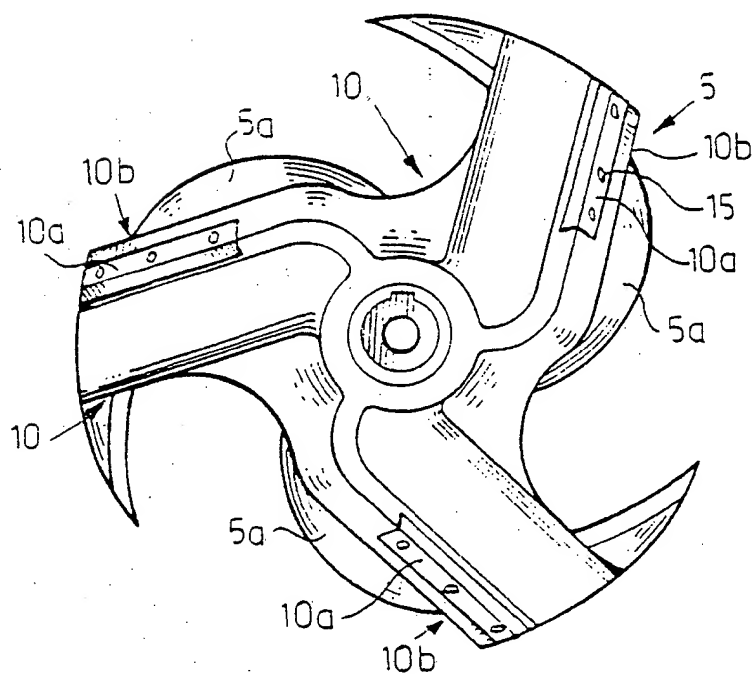


Fig. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 98/00756

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: D21B 1/34

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: D21B, D21D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 3149135 C2 (SULZER-ESCHER WYSS GMBH), 22 May 1986 (22.05.86), column 3, line 8 - line 14, figure 1 -----	1

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

5 August 1998

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Information on patent family members

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